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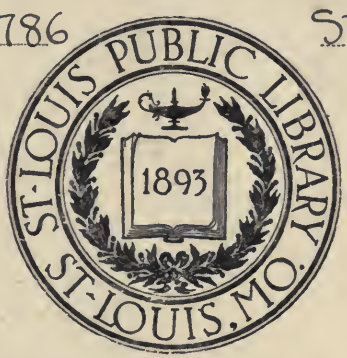

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Municipal Institutions

of

St. Louis

WHERE TO GO

WHAT TO SEE

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APR 12 1951

Published by the
CITY PLAN COMMISSION

—1914—

This booklet is for the information of citizens and visitors. It invites a better acquaintance with municipal institutions and activities. The information herein is supplied by heads of the institutions. Encouragement to know St. Louis better is officially extended. The welcome is offered in explicit and emphatic terms by those authorized to give it.

Five routes of varying length for seeing St. Louis are mapped. They cover the several sections of the city. They include the public places of interest.

Parks and playgrounds are classified for the convenience of the visitors with definite purpose. The directory of recreation centers and facilities which the municipality offers is complete. It tells how these centers are reached—how the facilities may be used.

City planning will proceed more intelligently and effectively when the city's assets are better known and appreciated.

C. P. WALBRIDGE, Chairman,
J. H. GUNDLACH,
SAM LAZARUS,
ANDREW GAZZOLO, JR.,
E. R. KINSEY,
C. M. TALBERT,
DWIGHT F. DAVIS,
JAMES N. McKELVEY,
THOS. P. BARNETT,
HUGO A. KOEHLER,
COLIN M. SELPH,
CHARLES A. STIX,
JAMES C. TRAVILLA,
HARRY B. WALLACE.

WALTER B. STEVENS, Secretary.
March, 1914.

City Hall and Municipal Courts.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

A large electric sign containing the word "Welcome" extends above the Market Street entrance to the City Hall. It is emblematic of the reception that the municipality extends to strangers. The sign was erected during the centennial celebration of St. Louis as an incorporated city in 1909. It means that strangers in the city as well as citizens are welcome, and that each official is anxious to extend every possible courtesy.

From October 1 to the following April 1, the offices in the building are open from 9:00 a. m. until 5:00 p. m. From the first of April to the first of the following October, all offices are open from 8 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the afternoon. All citizens or visitors desiring information may obtain it in any of the departments.

The suite of offices occupied by the Mayor are on the second floor above the sign "Welcome," and extend to the Twelfth Street side of the building.

Under the provisions of the charter, the Mayor has general supervision over enforcement of the charter and ordinances in the city. He also is under oath to enforce all laws of the State. Because of the provisions of the ordinances, the Mayor is the sole power, under whose direction special permits, not especially provided for through other departments, can be issued. Permits to parade, permits for automobiles to stand for hire in the streets, permits for necessary toolsheds and shelter houses in the construction of buildings, for pyrotechnic displays, etc., are issued under his direction.

His office is the clearing house or court of last resort for all complaints filed in other departments. It requires his sanction before a prisoner can be released from the workhouse; his sanction is also necessary before a foundling can be admitted to one of the three institutions caring for abandoned babies, under the direction of the city. Naturally his office force is extremely cautious before granting these privileges. The Mayor also is ex-officio a member of about twenty department boards.

Not only is the Mayor the head of the municipal administration, but he is the father-advisor of thousands of poor citizens who have been unable to secure friendly sympathy at any other place. Ejected tenants, fatherless children, widows and strangers in the city come to him every day for advice. While material assistance is not always granted, the policy of the administration is to give proper encouragement in all cases.

These represent but a few of the minor problems under the direction of the Mayor. Practically every citizen knows in a general way the larger problems with which the Mayor has to deal.

THOMAS H. ROGERS,

Secretary to the Mayor.

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS WORTH SEEING.

Municipal Group on south side of Market Street from Twelfth Street to Fourteenth Street, consisting of:

City Hall.

Containing Legislative and Executive Offices; cost $1,576,000.00.

Municipal Courts Building.

Containing Municipal Offices, Criminal Courts, Juvenile Court, Health Department and Testing Laboratory; erected in 1912 at an approximate cost of $1,000,000.00.

City Jail.

Now in course of erection, located immediately south of Municipal Courts Building; a modern jail building which will cost $250,000.00.

City Hospital.

Located at Fourteenth Street and Lafayette Avenue; reached by Tower Grove and Bellefontaine cars. The grounds contain 5.31 acres; buildings contain 500 rooms with total floor space of 6.04 acres. Will accommodate 700 patients. Cost of buildings approximately $1,225,000.00. Completed July, 1912.

The City Sanitarium.

Sanitarium.

Located at 5300 Arsenal Street reached by Tower Grove cars. Area of grounds 56.78 acres. Buildings contain 1,375 rooms, with a total floor space of 9.3 acres, and accommodate at present 2,000 patients. Cost of buildings, $1,539,000.00.

Fire Engine Houses.

Of the total number of 48 Engine Houses, in which are housed 52 Engine Companies and 19 Truck Companies, the following are the most modern and are considered model Engine Houses:

No. 48.

Located at Shawmut and Ridge Avenues, reached by Page and Wellston cars.

No. 50.

Located on Newstead Avenue south of Forest Park Boulevard reached by Laclede cars.

No. 52.

Containing motor apparatus; located at Clayton and Central Avenues, reached by Market Street cars.

EDMUND R. KINSEY,
President Board of Public Improvements.

ST. LOUIS PARK SYSTEM.

The people of St. Louis and visitors to the city are always heartily welcome at any of the parks, playgrounds and recreation places. New facilities for their health, comfort and enjoyment are being constantly provided, and they are not only invited but urged to use these facilities. The park directory, given elsewhere, describes briefly the size, location and some of the features of the system. To those desiring special information, the following suggestions may be of interest:

To The Nature Lover.

Forest Park—View from Art Hill. View from Government Hill. Formal Garden—Government Hill. Walks through forest behind Art Museum. Ride around bridle path. Scenes

along River Des Peres. Visit Green Houses and Children's Gardens.

O'Fallon Park—View of Mississippi River from hills.

Lafayette Park—Lily pond and other planting features.

Riverside Park—Beautiful views of Mississippi River.

To The Athletic Enthusiast.

Eighteen Hole Golf Course—Forest Park. DeBaliviere Avenue entrance. Locker building with dressing rooms, showers, toilets, etc., nearby. Permits free at Park Department office, City Hall.

Lawn Tennis Courts—Forest Park, near DeBaliviere Avenue entrance; locker building nearby; also, near Clayton Avenue and Kingshighway, courts to be constructed in 1914.

Lawn Tennis Courts—O'Fallon Park. Courts near Carrie and Florissant Avenues entrance.

Fairground—Near Fair Avenue and Natural Bridge entrance. Permits for lawn tennis issued free at Park Department office, City Hall.

Hand-Ball—Forest Park. Courts will probably be constructed near DeBaliviere Avenue entrace in 1914.

Swimming—Fairground. Open-air Pool.

Public Bath No. 2—Indoor Pool. Seventh and Soulard Streets.

Mullanphy Pool—Open-air Pool. Eleventh and Mullanphy Streets. Swimming-suits rented for 5 cents, towels 1 cent and soap sold 1 cent per cake. Open during the summer season from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Entrance free.

Boating—Forest Park; O'Fallon Park; Carondelet Park. Boats for hire in each of the above named parks.

The Municipal League Baseball and Soccer Football Games—Forest Park; Fairground; Carondelet Park. Games on Saturdays and Sundays are well worth seeing. See daily papers for schedules.

To One Interested in Art or History.

Forest Park—Art Museum. Missouri Historical Society collection at Jefferson Memorial Building, DeBaliviere Avenue entrance to park.

To The Music Lover.

Various Parks—Concerts free in several parks from June to October. See schedule in papers or in Park Department office.

To The Sociologist.

Playgrounds; Public Baths; Fairground Swimming Pool. See list in directory.

Civic Centers.

Tenth and Carr Streets—Columbus Playground; Public Bath House No. 1; Patrick Henry School; Police Station; Jewish Alliance nearby; Church of Santa Marie Della Misericordia.

Seventh and Soulard Streets—Public Bath No. 2; Soulard Branch Public Library; Soulard Market; Police Station; Parochial schools and churches.

To the Natural History Lover.

Forest Park—Zoological collection near the City Art Museum.

The Park Commissioner and his assistants will be pleased to give any further information to anyone at any time. The policy of the department is to encourage the proper use of the parks and recreation fields in every possible way, and the co-operation of the public in carrying out this policy is cordially invited.

DWIGHT F. DAVIS,
Park Commissioner.

The places of interest to the public and to visitors to St. Louis, which belong to the Water Department, may be listed as follows: Compton Hill Reservoir and Park, Pumping Stations at the Sanitarium, at Bissell's Point, at Baden, at the Chain of Rocks, and the Water Works Park at the Chain of Rocks.

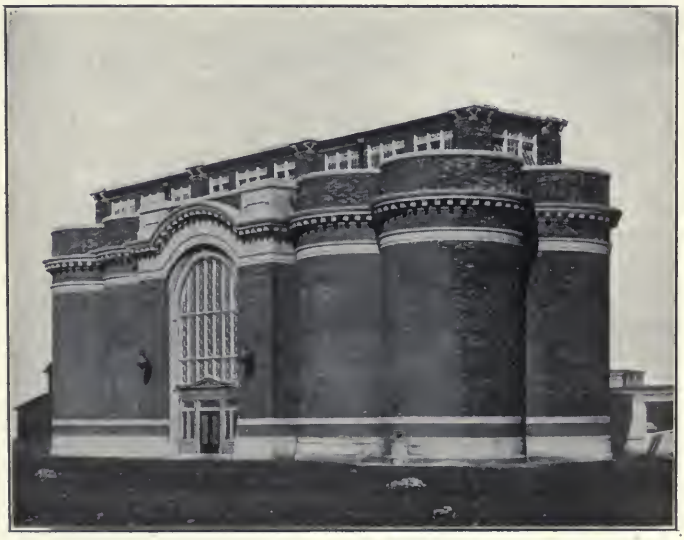
At each of the pumping stations during the summer the grounds are kept in order by our gardeners, and we endeavor to make them as attractive as possible by the proper planting of shrubbery and flowers. The park at the Chain of Rocks is probably the most beautiful and picturesque park in St. Louis; its size is not very great, but the view from the bluffs cannot be excelled in this vicinity.

All of the Engine Houses are open to visitors from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. and a great many visitors will be interested in seeing the machinery in motion. The Coagulant House at the Chain of Rocks can only be seen by special permission. This is because the space is this building is limited and only

a few persons at a time can be allowed to go through.

The new filters under construction at the Chain of Rocks will be especially interesting to persons that know something about construction work. This Filter Plant will be completed before January 1, 1915, and will then be one of the most interesting sights in the city. It will be possible for visitors to see the treatment of the water from its introduction into the basins in its muddy condition to the final polished water delivered by the filters.

The department does not have any special guides to take visitors through the different plants, but at all times there will be found employes on duty who are instructed to extend every courtesy to visitors and give them information in regard to the operation of the Water Works.



The Coagulant House, Chain of Rocks.

The Municipal Railway.

Following is the daily schedule of cars between Baden and the Chain of Rocks:

Daily Except Saturday and Sunday.

NORTH BOUND

Leaves. Biss. Pt.	Leaves. Baden	Arr. Chain of Rocks
7:00 a. m.	7:15 a. m.	7:30 a. m.
8:00 a. m.	8:15 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
10:00 a. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:30 a. m.
	11:15 a. m.	11:30 a. m.
2:00 p. m.	2:15 p. m.	2:30 p. m.
	3:15 p. m.	3:30 p. m.
4:00 p. m.	4:15 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	5:45 p. m.	6:00 p. m.
	6:45 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
10:00 p. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:30 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND

Lv. Chain of Rocks.	Arrives Baden	Arrives Biss. Pt.
7:30 a. m.	7:45 a. m.	8:00 a. m.
8:30 a. m.	8:45 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
11:00 a. m.	11:15 a. m.	
11:30 a. m.	11:45 a. m.	12:00 m.
2:30 p. m.	2:45 p. m.	3:00 p. m.
4:00 p. m.	4:15 p. m.	
4:30 p. m .	4:45 p. m.	5:00 p. m.
6:00 p. m.	6:15 p. m.	
7:00 p. m.	7:15 p. m.	7:30 p. m.
10:30 p. m.	10:45 p. m.	11:00 p. m.

On Saturday afternoon and Sunday, cars run every hour from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. These cars will be operated more frequently when the number of visitors require more frequent trips. The fare on this railroad is 5¢ each way, but tickets are sold 8 for 25¢.

To reach the Baden Terminus of the line it is necessary to take the Broadway car to Baden Avenue, which is about 8300 North Broadway. A short walk to the east brings visitors to the Water Works Railway.

I might say, in reference to the magnitude of the Water Works, that when the present extensions are completed, it will have a daily working capacity of 150 million gallons. The Filter Plant will be the largest rapid sand Filter Plant in the world, as well as the most modern and up-to-date.

The actual cost of the Water Works, since it was first inaugurated as a Municipal institution has been close to $30,000,000.00. The income is about $2,150,000.00 per year. The net operating expenses are close to $1,000,000.00, the surplus being used to pay interest and sinking fund on bonds, and also to pay for the necessary extensions and improvements.

EDWARD E. WALL,

Water Commissioner.

Soldan High School.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The St. Louis Public Schools in their endeavor to meet all of the needs of the children and young people of school age have been developed in nearly all of the directions which modern cities have recently taken.

A college for the training of teachers is maintained as a part of the school system. Four high schools for white pupils and one for colored and over one hundred elementary and special schools are conducted throughout the regular school year.

The elementary schools are in session from 9 to 3:20 daily; the day high schools from 9 to 2:30.

Special provision for backward and defective children is made in thirteen Special Schools for individual instruction. One Open Air School for anaemic and pre-tubercular children is in session the year around. A school for dependent and delinquent children is maintained, and also a school for the deaf.

Glasgow School.

In addition to these regular day schools, a large number of school buildings are open in the evening for the instruc-

tion of those who work during the day but desire the opportunity for further education in the evening.

During the summer period several elementary and high schools will be in session.

Detailed information in regard to any of the schools, their locations, the means of reaching them, and the special kinds of educational work to be observed will all be furnished upon inquiry at the office of the Superintendent of Instruction Board of Education Building, 911 Locust Street.

Visitors are always welcome in the St. Louis Public Schools and, whenever possible, it is requested that they call at the office of the Superintendent of Instruction for directions for their visitation.

BEN BLEWETT,

Superintendent.

THE ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The St. Louis Public Library is under the direction of a board of nine members appointed by the Mayor, and is supported by public taxation under the state library law. It includes the Central Library, housed in a building costing one and a half million dollars, opened in January, 1912; six branch libraries, in buildings erected at various times between 1906 and 1911; about sixty delivery stations in all parts of the city; and traveling libraries, collections of books sent out to schools, clubs, associations, etc. Part of the expense of erecting the central and branch buildings was met from a fund of one million dollars, donated by Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

Use of these facilities is free to all residents of St. Louis and to non-residents who own property there or have permanent employment therein. Other non-residents pay one dollar a year.

The new Central Library is one of the most beautiful buildings in the city. Strangers are welcome and will be shown over the Library by assistants on request. Some of

the beautiful things to be seen in it are the marble Entrance Hall, with its frescoed ceiling; the great marble Delivery Hall, one of the most beautiful rooms in the country; the Art Room, with its ceiling inspired by that of a Florentine Church, and its frequent exhibitions of paintings, prints and other material; the Reading Room, with its ceiling copied from that of the Laurentian Library in Florence, designed by Michael Angelo; the Reference and Open Shelf Rooms, with their curious ceilings of painted beams, in the style used in the old French chateaux; and the beautifully appointed Children's Room on the ground floor, where the little ones are always welceme.

The Library, with its branches, now contains nearly four hundred thousand volumes, and the circulation for home use amounts yearly to nearly two million, including sets of books sent out to schools for supplementary reading.

Information For Readers.

Central Library—Olive, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets.

Ground Floor—Children's Department. Applied Science Room. Traveling Libraries. Stations Department. Newspaper Room. Bindery. Building Superintendent.

Main Floor—Reference Room. Reading Room. Open Shelf Room. Art Room. Delivery Hall. Registration.

Third Floor—Administration. Pamphlet Room. Catalogue and Order Department. Assembly Room. Map Room. Training Class.

Barr Branch—Lafayette and Jefferson Avenues. Jefferson Avenue or Fourth Street cars.

Cabanne Branch—Cabanne and Union Avenues. Hodiamont or Union Avenue cars.

Carondelet Branch—Kraus Street and Michigan Avenue. Bellefontaine or Broadway cars.

Frederick M. Crunden Branch—Fourteenth Street and Cass Avenue. Cass Avenue or Cherokee cars.

Divoll Branch—Eleventh and Farrar Streets. Bellefontaine cars.

Soulard Branch—Seventh and Soulard Streets. Broad-

way or Seventh Street cars.

Municipal Reference Branch—Room 206, City Hall.

Central Library—All Departments, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.; Reading and Reference Rooms, 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sunday, Reference and Reading Rooms and Open Shelf Room (for reading only), 2 to 9 p. m.

Branch Libraries—10 a. m. to 9 p. m., except Cabanne Branch, to 10 p. m. Sunday (for reference and reading only), 2 to 6 p. m.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK,
Librarian.

THE CITY ART MUSEUM.

The City Art Museum of St. Louis occupies a unique position among museums, in that it is the only Municipal Art Museum in America entirely supported from public funds. A full history of the Institution would make interesting reading but would not be consistent with the purpose of this paper. The museum building, one of the most beautiful in America, inherited from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, stands on Art Hill in the center of Forest Park. The Park, with its drives and broad vistas of level sward, the lagoons and avenues of grand old forest trees, the distant city with its many colored dwellings toned by the intervening atmosphere into a harmony of color that would make the heart of a Corot or Turner, leap with ecstasy. All lies spread out at one's feet, and yet many St. Louisans do not know such a place exists. If one made the trip to the Museum for this view alone, he would be amply repaid; but this is only a small part of the attraction.

Inside the walls of this city-owned Art Museum, there are collections which well might be the envy of any museum, and treasures sufficient to supply the needs of the most exacting connoisseur. Upon entering, one finds himself in a magnificent hall, filled with the largest and most representative collection of American sculpture in existence. Mr. Wm. R. French of Chicago, exclaimed that it was the finest hall adapted to sculpture in the world. Among the pieces of

City Art Museum, Forest Park.

special interest are "The Sun Vow" by Hermon A. MacNeil, "The Puritan" by Augustus St. Gaudens, "Death and The Sculptor" by Daniel Chester French, "Lincoln" by A. A. Weinman, "Young Sophocles" by John Donoghue, and many others by all the leading American sculptors.

Four galleries are filled with casts from the antique, representing some of the most noted works by the Greek and Roman masters. Many of the collections are distinctly unique. The porcelains and "Gres Flammes" by M. Taxile Doat, the Gifford Dyer paintings of Athens, and a collection of Greek vases of the period of about 470 B. C., said by Professor Furtwangler to equal any in existence. The Naples bronze reproductions have the distinction of being the first to be exhibited in America and were cast by the Italian government expressly for the St. Louis Art Museum.

The large picture galleries are filled with paintings, many of which are masterpieces of modern art. It is the aim to acquire in time a representative collection of American paintings. The City Art Museum boasts the possession of such works as "Another Marguerite" by Sorolla, "The Wolf Charmer" by John La Farge, "Loch Lomond" by Gustave Dore, "Sheep Shearing in the Bavarian Highlands" by Walter Shirlaw, "Dash for Timber" by Frederick Remington, "In the Pasture" by Julian Dupre; and many others which are conceded to be the masterpieces of the men represented.

Among the recent acquisitions is a collection of prints. There are works by Rembrandt, Durer, Whistler, Haden and others of note. The whole aim of the management is to make the museum distinctly educational in its character. With this in view twenty-three special exhibitions have been held during the year, many representing the best that is being done in the field of art, bringing together in St. Louis from all over our land and from foreign countries collections of paintings, applied arts and sculpture which it would be impossible to see unless one spent months or years in travel. These exhibitions are changed every month. Such exhibitions as the French Societe Des Peintres et des Sculpteurs, French Impressionists, Paintings by Sorolla, Sculpture by Prince Paul Troubetzkoy, Paintings by Contemporary Spanish Artists, German Graphic Arts, etc., etc., exhibited the past

season and the Leon Bakst collection, Hungarian, Austrian and Bohemian Graphic Arts, and a collection of sculpture and paintings by Constantin Meunier, which are coming, show the wide range of our activities in this direction.

Visitors are provided with a guide upon request, catalogues and other publications are on sale, gallery talks and lectures are given from time to time, classes from the schools are conducted through by special arrangement. The thirty-nine large galleries have been entirely overhauled and the collections re-arranged, classified and labeled. New works of a high standard are acquired as our funds permit. It is the expectation to add only objects of the highest rank, making up in quality what may be missed in numbers, that the City Art Museum may become an institution of which every St. Louisan may be proud.

The building is open and free every day in the year from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., except Sundays, when it is open from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

The nearest street car lines are the Market line at Tamm Avenue and the Olive-University line at Skinker Road. All cross lines transfer to the above lines. The time required from the business district is forty-five minutes, allowing ten minutes walk after leaving the car.

R. A. HOLLAND,
Director.

THE RIVER FRONT.

Points of interest on the River Front are these:

The paved wharf which extends from Chouteau Avenue on the south to Biddle Street on the north, is always clean and sanitary, and is accessible at all times, excepting such periods of extreme high water as we may have. Visitors here may get a good view of the Harbor as well as an opportunity to see the famed "Municipal Bridge" and the beautiful "Eads Bridge."

The Harbor Boat "Erastus Wells" is usually moored at the foot of Market Street and is open for inspection.

When at the wharf the U. S. Naval Reserves fleet of

Gun Boats may be seen moored at the foot of Chouteau Avenue, directly under the Municipal Bridge.

ARNOLD J. HELLMICH,
Harbor and Wharf Commissioner.

THE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

There are seven divisions of the Hospital Department, the most interesting of which, I believe to be at the present time, the City Hospital, Sanitarium and Infirmary. The Dispensary is housed in an old building, but will be transferred to a new building as soon as the same can be erected on the southeast corner of the Municipal Courts Building lot. It will then be very interesting.

The visiting hours at the City Hospital are from 1:30 to 2:30 p. m. daily; at the Sanitarium from 9 to 11 a. m. and 1 to 4 p. m. on Sundays, Tuesday and Fridays, and at the Infirmary from 8 to 10 a. m. and 1 to 4 p. m. daily.

The institutions are all open to public inspection during visiting hours, and those interested will be shown whatever they may desire to see, with the possible exception of patients who would be injured by having visitors.

The three above mentioned institutions are all in splendid condition and visiting them should be encouraged.

I daresay that hardly ten per cent of the citizens of St. Louis have any idea of the amount and character of charitable work carried on by the city. I can say, without fear of contradiction, that St. Louis today conducts the best municipal institutions in the United States, taking them all together. There is no other large city which conduts as many as does St. Louis.

CLEVELAND H. SHUTT, M. D.,
Hospital Commissioner.

THE HEALTH SERVICE.

To such visitors as are interested in sanitary work, we are able, and will be glad to show, the methods of this department in handling contagion, sanitary nuisances, dairy inspections, fumigations, meat inspection, municipal chemical work and the control of irregular medical practitioners.

MAX C. STARKLOFF, M. D.,
Health Commissioner.

THE CITY WORKHOUSE.

The City Workhouse is situated at 4200 South Broadway. It is a penal institution for prisoners from our Police and Criminal Courts of Correction. The main cell house for men was erected in 1853; all other buildings are new and equipped with modern conveniences.

Connected with the Workhouse is a stone-quarry where the macadam for use of the Street Department is obtained. About 200 men are employed here. A modern steam laundry does work for some of the City institutions.

Visitors are welcome at any time between 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. A guard will be furnished to conduct them over the premises.

F. J. PRIMAVESI,

Superintendent.

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY.

The Municipal Reference Library can, in several ways, be of assistance to strangers in the city, though of course, in no spectacular way. The library now serves as a sort of general bureau of city information. By this I mean that it is perhaps the best place to go in the City Hall to get general information about our city government, its departments, etc. If the inquiries cannot be answered here, we can at least tell where in the Hall they can be disposed of. The library is certainly the best place to obtain copies of city documents that are available for distribution. It would be interesting to anyone who wished to learn the progress of our city in advanced legislation—we are well prepared on matters of that sort. As to history, the library contains little, and the Central Library building is the place for the person interested in the past of St. Louis.

ANDREW LINN BOSTWICK,
Municipal Reference Librarian.

THE POLICE.

Particular attention is paid to the instruction of all policemen in the locations of public buildings and public places, and information relating to the street car service in the city. In all examinations under our Civil Service System are included twenty-five questions as to where such institutions as public and branch libraries, parks, hotels, government and city buildings, and office buildings are located; and then questions are submitted which have a tendency to drill the men as to the particular sections of the city reached by certain car lines. Information like this, which is of inestimable value to strangers or our own citizens who are not familiar with the various localities, is considered of the greatest value, and from the time a man goes on the force, he is urgently trained to be able to answer any reasonable question at a moment's notice.

Demeanor Toward The Public.

The demeanor to be maintained by police officers towards all persons is covered in Section 38 of the Police Manual, as follows: "He shall be quiet, civil and orderly in

his conduct and deportment, and shall at all times be attentive and zealous in the discharge of his duty, controlling his temper and exercising the utmost patience and discretion."

The public is particularly interested in the Section which follows, number 39: "He shall answer any question with all possible attention and courtesy and not in a short and careless manner; avoiding, however, all unnecessary conversation or controversy."

Another rule upon which we lay great stress is contained in Section 151: "He shall furnish information and render aid to all persons when requested so far as the same may be consistent with his duty."

As to the treatment of visitors in police stations that is covered in Section 217: "Every police officer and employee shall show civility and attention to every person visiting a station house on business. No person shall be permitted to remain in a station house or enter behind the desk without permission of the officer in charge or of a superior officer."

Police Bureaus of Interest.

As to model police stations to which citizens or strangers will be welcome, we have a number. Police Headquarters, 208 South 12th Street, a four-story, modern fire-proof structure, is considered one of the finest police headquarters in the country. The Central Police District, containing the business area of the city, confined between Chouteau Avenue on the south, Washington Avenue on the north, 22nd Street on the west and the river on the east, occupies the first floor and basement. The office of the Chief of the Secret Service Bureau and the Bertillon System occupies the second floor; the offices of the Chief of Police are on the third floor, while the fourth floor is the headquarters and meeting room of the Board of Police Commissioners. Especial attention is paid to visitors in this building. Heads of departments willingly assign guides to show interested persons over every part of the building, and give such information as is allowable to the public.

Model Stations.

Other model police stations are as follows:

Fourth District, Northeast corner 10th and Carr Streets

Seventh District, Southeast corner Grand and Magnolia Avenues.

Eighth District, Northwest corner Leffingwell and Laclede Avenues.

Eleventh District, east side of Newstead Avenue, just north of Laclede Avenue.

Twelfth District, Northeast corner Page and Union Avenues, and the Mounted District, on Clayton Road in Forest Park.

SAMUEL B. McPHEETERS,
President, Board of Police Commissioners.

ST. LOUIS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This Institution, on Osage Street and Virginia Avenue, is open to visitors from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. every day, and guides will be furnished to visitors.

The entire Institution, including the School Rooms, Manual Training Department, Laundry, Tailor Shop and Electric Light Plant, is open to visitors. Bellefontaine and Grand cars pass nearby.

J. W. MAJOR,
Superintendent.

THE MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN.

The Missouri Botanical Garden, founded by Henry Shaw, in 1858, represents the most complete botanical garden in America. In it about 12,000 kinds of plants, assembled from all parts of the world, are being grown and displayed.

Location.

The Missouri Botanical Garden (Shaw's Garden) is situated at Tower Grove Avenue and Flora Boulevard, on the Vandeventer Avenue car line—transfer south from all east and west intersecting lines.

The Garden is open to the public week days the year 'round, from 8:00 a. m. until a half hour after sunset; Sundays, from May till December, 2:00 p. m. till sunset. Admission free.

Personally conducted trips through the Garden every Saturday afternoon from May 1 to November 1, starting from

the main gate at 3:00 p. m. Other trips may be arranged for by special appointment. Bell phone, Grand 567.

Floral Displays.

With the exception of the three summer months, a monthly display of flowering plants is maintained in the two floral display houses of the new conservatory. These displays include chrysanthemums, poinsettias, tulips, hyacinths, roses, begonias and many others, too numerous to mention, each in its respective season.

Special Collections.

An unusually fine collection of palms is exhibited in the new palm house just completed.

An entire house is devoted to the ferns and another to tropical fruits, medicinal, fibre and other economic plants.

The orchids, comprising one of the finest collections in the world, are displayed in a special house and, although, flowering in greatest profusion during the winter months, some of these interesting plants will be found blooming at all times.

Another house is occupied by a collection of insectivorous plants, including pitcher plants, Venus fly-trap, sun-dews and others.

The cacti and other succulent plants have been brought together in a small conservatory, presenting a miniature desert scene.

Outdoor Features.

A medicinal garden, containing over a hundred kinds of drug-yielding plants; the herbaceous tract, comprising collections of agricultural and decorative plants; the North American Tract, a large area devoted to hardy plants native of the North American Continent; the arboretum, a tract of quiet, natural woodland; and the water garden, comprising numerous ponds and pools, planted with water lilies, lotus and other striking water plants.

The Rose Garden.

From late spring until frost, the rose garden, with its 500 carefully selected varieties of roses, ranks among the most noteworthy of the Garden's attractions.

GEORGE T. MOORE,
Director.

MISSOURI HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The collections of the Missouri Historical Society occupy the Jefferson Memorial, which stands upon the site of the World's Fair of 1904. The collections have special reference to the Territory of Louisiana, now divided into thirteen states. A large section in one of the wings is occupied by an archaelogical collection which the Missouri Historical Society has been assembling, with continuous effort, directed to all parts of the Louisiana Purchase during the past forty years. The Indian collection includes thirty thousand specimens. One of the possessions of the Historical Society is the sun dial which Thomas Jefferson made and used at his home, Monticello, in Virginia.

The first printing press set up and used west of St. Louis, the second printing press brought to this side of the Mississippi River, is one of the historical exhibits. It was used at Franklin, Missouri, to print the Missouri Intelligencer as early as 1819. One of the cannons carried on the steamboats of the American Fur Company one hundred years ago, is preserved. There are many oil portraits of governors and pioneers of the states within the Louisiana Purchase.

The collection of manuscripts goes back to the earliest settlements west of the Mississippi River. It is one of the largest collections in the United States. Many of the manuscripts relate to the French and Spanish sovereignty. There are original petitions of early settlers of Missouri and other states for land grants. There are official letters of the governors and commandants before the American authority superseded the Spanish.

The historical library, bearing upon the history of the thirteen states created out of the Louisiana Purchase, numbers over twenty-five thousand volumes. The collection of these books has been in progress at St. Louis for more than half a century. Genealogies, private letters and diaries of persons once resident in the Louisiana Territory are included in a family history department.

The Jefferson Memorial stands on the location of the main entrance of the World's Fair. The rotunda or arch

Jefferson Memorial.

is sixty feet in diameter. The entire front, including the arch and the wings, is 330 feet in length. The facade of the central section is fronted by six massive columns. Under the arch is the marble statue of Thomas Jefferson executed by Karl Bitter. The commission which planned the Jefferson monument for the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was composed of Isaac S. Taylor, who was Director of Works; Karl Bitter, who was Chief of Sculpture, and George E. Kessler, who was the Landscape Architect of the World's Fair.

A conspicuous place in the arch is occupied by a large bronze group, "The Signing of the Treaty." It represents Monroe, Marbois and Livingstone putting their signatures to the treaty of acquisition of the Louisiana Territory at Paris on the 30th of April, 1803. The Government of the United States, the City of St. Louis and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company united in the erection of the Jefferson Memorial.

The Missouri Historical collections are open to visitors every day in the week from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. University cars on Olive Street pass the Memorial.

CHARLES PARSONS PETTUS,
Acting Director.

DIRECTORY OF THE ST. LOUIS PARK SYSTEM.

Bayard Triangle.

Acquired from the Street Department in 1911. A small triangle 0.02 acres in area, located at Page Boulevard and Bayard Avenue. Reached by the Page Avenue cars.

Benton Park.

A neighborhood park of great natural beauty, about 14.39 acres in extent. It was acquired from the City Commons in 1866. It is situated between Jefferson Avenue, Wyoming Street, Illinois Avenue and Arsenal Street, and is reached by the Jefferson Avenue and Cass Avenue car lines. A monument to Fr. K. F. Hecker, by E. C. Jenssen, stands near the Wyoming Street side of the park.

Buder Square.

This square was presented to the city by Gustavus A. Buder and family as a memorial to Susan Buder. It lies

between Ewing Avenue, Hickory Street, California Avenue and Rutger Street. It is under construction as a children's playground, with wading pool, shelter and comfort station. It contains 2.35 acres. Was transferred in April, 1913. Park Avenue and Compton Avenue cars within 2 blocks.

Carr Square.

This square was acquired by gift of Wm. C. Carr in 1842. These 2.30 acres lie between Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Carr and Wash Streets. It is a neighborhood park very largely used during the summer. Children's playgrounds in the eastern portion used by 248,237 children in 1912-13. The comfort station was used by 1,046,606 people in 1912-1913. Hodiamont and Lee Avenue cars pass this park.

Carondelet Park.

A picturesque park in which a peculiar geological formation adds variety to the landscape. It is 180 acres in extent, and was purchased in the year 1875 for $140,570.10. It is located between Kansas Street, Loughborough Avenue, Colorado Avenue and Sharp Street, and is reached by the Bellefontaine cars from the down-town district, and by the Grand Avenue cars transferring to Bellefontaine from up-town. The proposed Kingshighway, Grand Avenue and River Des Peres Boulevards will connect through the park. The Carondelet divisions of the Municipal Base-ball, Soccer and Lawn Tennis Leagues use the athletic grounds of this park, there being four tennis courts, two base-ball and one foot-ball fields. The lake is used for boating in summer and skating in winter. Much used for picnics during the season. New boat house and comfort stations to be erected and many road changes made when money is available. Bellefontaine cars are three blocks from Kansas Street entrance.

Carnegie Place.

Consists of 1.75 acres, acquired in 1899. Was formerly a market site, and is located at Indiana Avenue and Utah Street. A long narrow park, the northern portion of which is used as a children's playground, which recorded an attendance of 40,034 in 1912-13. It is reached by the Jefferson and Cass Avenue lines.

Carondelet Heights Playground.

Is 1½ acres in extent, and was leased in 1911 from Mullanphy Emigrant Relief Fund and is under construction as a playground for children. Located at Virginia Avenue and Quincy Street. Bellefontaine cars one block east of playground.

Children's Gardens.

Consist of garden plots 5 by 17 feet in extent. Located close to Forest Park Greenhouses, Oakland Avenue and convenient to Market Street car line. These plots are cared for by boys from 8 to 16 years old living in St. Louis, and directed by a competent instructor. The boys are given the flowers and vegetables they raise.

Chain of Rocks Park.

Is a beautiful park at the terminus of Kingshighway, under direction of the Water Department. From this point is a magnificent view of the Mississippi River. This park will be the northern terminus of Kingshighway Boulevard. It is six acres in extent, and is reached by Water Works Railway.

Chain of Rocks Nursery.

This is the second nursery in the Park Department system. 47,105 trees and shrubs were set out in 1912. It is planned to enlarge this nursery. Reached by Water Works Railway.

Clifton Heights Park.

A neighborhod park with rolling lawns and a lake situated at Simpson and Bowman Avenue, and reached by the Tower Grove line.

Court House Square.

Is located between Chesnut, Market, Fourth Streets and Broadway; was the gift of Judge J. B. C. Lucas and Col. Auguste Chouteau in 1822. Upon this site was begun the present court house in 1839, which was completed about 1862. It is noted as one of the finest specimens of architecture in America. The frescoes in the dome were painted by Carl Wimar, and are considered master pieces of mural painting. The art representatives of the German and French

governments made a special trip to St. Louis from Chicago in 1893 to see them. The slave auctions took place on the steps of the court house before the war. Can be reached by Broadway, Market, Laclede and Fourth Street cars.

City Hospital Grounds.

Are located on Lafayette Avenue, between Fourteenth Street and Grattan Street. These grounds were turned over to the Park Department in 1911, and are partly shaped and improved. Tower Grove, Bellefontaine and Fourth Street cars pass the place.

Columbus Square.

Is 2.16 acres in extent, and was purchased by the city in 1908 for $236,641.00. When purchased it was the most densely populated block in the city. 307,187 children used it as a playground in 1912-1913. Located between Tenth, Eleventh, Carr and Biddle Streets. Bellefontaine and Natural Bridge cars pass by. Bath house No. 1 is across from the Tenth Street side.

Dakota Park.

Consists of 3.17 acres; acquired from the City Commons in 1812. This place was a sink-hole for nearly a century. Recently filled and being developed as a park in the northern half and playground in the southern. Shelter building, comfort station, wading-pool, pergolas to be constructed when money is available. Convenient to Bellefontaine cars.

DeSoto Place.

A playground in the old Kerry Patch district 1.64 acres in extent; purchased in 1908 for $35,290.00, and an effective force in the improvement of the neighborhood. Used by 41,705 children in 1912-13. A shelter building to be erected when money is available. Two blocks east of Jefferson Avenue cars; one block from Natural Bridge cars. Bath house No. 3 is located on the southwest corner of Twenty-third and O'Fallon Streets, and is therefore across the street from DeSoto Playground. It was completed and opened about October, 1913.

Flora Boulevard.

A connecting parkway between Grand Avenue and Tower Grove Avenues. Presented to the city April, 1913. Grand Avenue car passes by.

Forest Park Boulevard.

A connecting parkway between Grand Avenue and Kingshighway. Will be one of the links connecting Forest Park with the proposed Market Street Plaza from Twelfth Street to Grand Avenue; 9.57 acres in area. Condemned and dedicated in 1899. Laclede Avenue car one block north. Taylor car passes through.

Fountain Park.

A neighborhod park of considerable beauty, containing 1.50 acres. Was the gift of John Lay in 1899. It is located at Bayard Street and Fountain Avenue. Hodiamont car one block south.

French Market Place.

This place was formerly used as a market place; 0.29 acres in area. Was transferred to the Park Department in 1908. Is located at Broadway and Chouteau Avenue, and may be reached by Broadway cars.

Grand March, Annual Field Day.

Forest Park.

This is the second largest park in the United States, being 1,380.52 acres in extent. It was purchased by the City in 1874 at a cost of $849,058.61. It is situated between Kingshighway and Skinker Road, and is bounded on the north by Lindell Avenue and south by Oakland Avenue. The Olive Street, Laclede Avenue and Union Avenue cars, with the Hamilton Avenue cars reach the central and northern portions, while the Market Street cars run along the southern or Oakland Avenue boundary. It is noted for its beautiful and varied scenery. Within its borders are a few fine buildings and many other interesting points of interest, the Jefferson Memorial being the most prominent. This is located at the head of DeBaliviere Avenue and faces on Lindell Road and was built at a cost of $475,000, it being the gift of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company. The Missouri Historical society occupies a great portion of the space available for exhibits, and its records and valuable manuscripts are to be found here.

Nearby are the golf links, an interesting course of 18 holes. Permits to play the game may be obtained at the office of the Park Department, and also for games of tennis on the courts to the east. The cricket crease and the base-ball and foot-ball fields are also near, where the Municipal League games are played, and these fields are reserved especially for such games. The building to the east of the Jefferson Memorial is the Locker Building, for this group; assignment of these lockers are made at the Park Depart-

ment office. The Jahn Monument, on the eastern slope of Art Hill, was erected by the German Turn Vereins in memory of the founder of these gymnastic societies. It was formally dedicated in October, 1913.

On the summit of Art Hill is the Art Museum, one of the permanent buildings erected by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. In it were installed the art exhibits at the World's Fair, in 1904. It was built at an approximate cost of $700,000. It was formerly under control of a private Board of Directors, but has passed into the hands of the City and is now a free Public Museum for the people. In the foreground of the Art Museum is an equestrian statue of Saint Louis for whom the City was named, and who governed France as Louis IX. The statue was designed by Charles Niehaus, the sculptor.

The view from Art Hill is especially fine. The hill and lagoons were selected for the site of the 1914 Pageant. To the south and west of the Art Museum, the walks through the forest are very beautiful. Privileges are let for boating on the lagoons to the highest bidder, by the Board of Public Improvements. The boats are rented at 25 cents per hour, by the contractor having the privilege. To the east of the Art Museum is the Zoological Collection, which has been turned over to the new Board of Control. In the same neighborhood is the Bird Cage.

On Government Hill nearby is the World's Fair Pavilion, which was erected by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, on the site of the Missouri Building at the World's Fair. Its approximate cost was $40,000. This pavilion contains accommodations for a great number of people; it has two comfort stations, two lookout towers and a section where light refreshments are served at moderate prices. The view from the hill is very attractive. On the plateau below is a formal garden from which paths lead to a garden of perennials. From this point to the west the park is largely given over to natural scenery. To the east it consists of rolling hills and meadows. There are two other recreation fields with tennis courts, base-ball and foot-ball fields; one at the Triple "A" grounds, the other at Clayton Road, Euclid Avenue and Kingshighway.

A bridle path encircles the park passing through varied scenery. Band concerts are given near the Union Avenue entrance during the summer season every Sunday afternoon and Thursday evening.

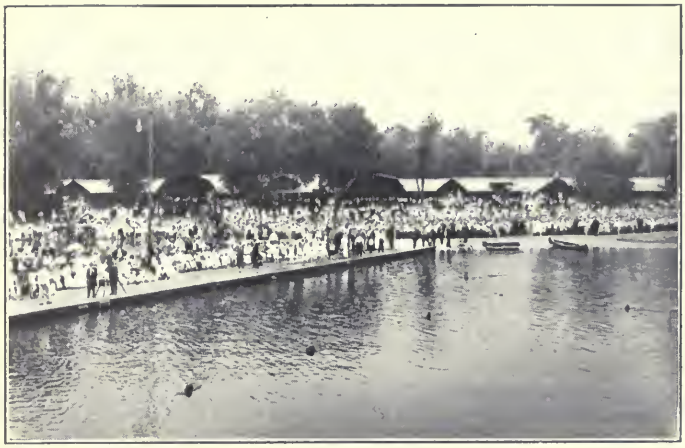
The Romanelli fountain near the Kingshighway entrance of the park was presented to the City by David O'Neil. At the head of Lindell Avenue entrance to Forest Park is a statue to General Frank P. Blair by W. W. Gardner. The statue of Edward Bates is near the Chouteau Avenue entrance. An equestrian statue of General Franz Sigel by Robert Couer is located near Lindell Pavilion. The great equestrian statue of Saint Louis in the foreground of the City Art Museaum was presented to the City by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company.

Fairground.

This park was the former site of the annual St. Louis Fair. It is located between Grand Avenue, Kossuth Avenue, Fair Avenue and Natural Bridge Road and extends over 128.94 acres. It was purchased in 1908 for $700,000.00. The eastern half is being developed as a park for picnics and the western half as a great recreation ground with tennis courts, base-ball and foot-ball fields, running tracks. The Fairground division of the Municipal Athletic League plays here. These games, particularly on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, are attractive features.

The lagoons are used for skating in the winter. In the western half is a children's playground which was used by 220,633 children in 1912-13. A portion of the lagoon was used as a wading pool. The final plans call for a boat house, comfort station, gymnasium and playground shelter buildings in the western portion whenever money is available.

The location is historic as the site of the old St. Louis Fair which began in 1856, and was continued without a break, with the exception of a few years of the Civil war, until 1901. The purchase of fifty acres of land from Col. John O'Fallon at a price of $50,000, was made in July, 1856. The fences, pavilions and buildings were constructed, being ready by the following October, 1856. Later the remaining 79 acres were added. The whole making at the present day, Fairground.



Fairground Swimming Pool.

In the eastern half of the park is the largest artificial open-air swimming pool in the country. The pool itself cost $29,000.00; the dressing rooms, $16,000.00. The pool is circular in shape, divided into shallow and deep portions by a strip of land. The maximum depth of the large pool is 10 feet, of the small 3½ feet, the area being 99,724 and 31,520 square feet respectively. Approximately 4,000,000 gallons of water is required to fill the two pools. The maximum distance across the large pool is 440 feet. The pool is lighted by eight arc lights, 10 incandescent globes and six gasoline lamps, the total wattage being 8,750. The attendance for the two months the pool was open in 1913, was estimated at 500,000, the largest number at any one time being 5,000. The maintenance cost, not including interest, depreciation, water and light—was about 1.5 cents per capita A rental charge of 5 cents per suit and 1 cent per towel was made; and a cake of soap was sold for one cent. about $3,000.00 being taken in from these sources. The pool was also very popular with spectators, on several occasions the number being estimated at 35,000 to 40,000. There were no drown-

ings or serious accidents, life-guards being on duty from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., the hours during which the pool was open.

The Fairground can be reached by Natural Bridge, Lee Avenue, Grand Avenue and Cherokee and Sarah Street cars.

Gamble Place.

Covers 1.15 acres, and was transferred from the Water Department in 1874. This is a neighborhood park, in a congested district, one-half of which is used as a children's playground. The Wellston cars on the Easton Avenue side reach the park.

Gravois Park.

Consists of 8.20 acres, was acquired from City Commons in 1842. Located on Louisiana Avenue, between Potomac and Miami Streets. The Cherokee cars pass the park.

Green Houses and Nursery.

Are located at the southern boundary of Forest Park—at Oakland Avenue about 5800 west and are reached by the Market Street cars. They cover four acres. The Market Street cars pass this place. There is also a nursery at the Chain of Rocks, which is 5 acres in extent.

Hyde Park.

Is 11.84 acres in extent; was purchased in 1854 at a cost of $36,250.00. It is located at Blair Avenue and Twentieth Street. The nearest car ilnes are Bellefontaine and Lee Avenue cars. It is a medium sized neighborhood park of great natural beauty.

Infirmary.

Is located on Arsenal Street at Sixtieth Street west; about 5 acres in extent. Was turned over to the care of the Park Department in 1911. Tower Grove cars pass the place.

Gravois and Eichelberger.

This strip of land between Elenore, Kansas, Schoenlau and Carlsbad Streets and Gravois Avenue and Eichelberger Street, and comprising 32.37 acres, was purchased in 1910 at

a cost of $98,504.13. It will be developed as a part of the Kingshighway system when money is available. It is reached by Cherokee Street cars.

Jackson Place.

Is a neighborhood park in the down-town district. It covers 1.62 acres and was a gift of Col. Wm. Chambers and Maj. Thos. Wright in 1816. It is located at Eleventh Street and North Market Street. Bellefontaine cars and the McKinley system cars pass close by.

Kennerly Avenue Playground.

A playground on Kennerly and Pendleton Avenues, used by colored children; leased at a nominal sum from the estate of Louis Brinckwirth in 1911. Nearest car lines are Taylor Avenue and Cass Avenue cars.

Kenrick Garden.

This garden is a triangular strip at the intersection of two important residence streets. The formal floral planting

is effective. It is 0.72 acres in extent and was acquired from the city by condemnation proceedings in 1896. It is located at Lindell and Vendeventer Avenues. Vandeventer Avenue cars pass by the place.

Kingshighway Southwest.

This parkway was acquired from the Street Department in 1910 by transfer. It connects Grand Avenue and Riverside Park, and will be a part of Kingshighway system.

Laclede Park.

Is a small neighborhood park of 3.17 acres acquired from the City Commons in 1812. It is located between East and West Iowa Avenue and North and South Gasconade Streets. Bellefontaine and Broadway cars are within one and two blocks of it.

Lafayette Park.

Extends over 29.95 acres, acquired from the City Commons in 1844. It was one of St. Louis' most beautiful parks before it was damaged by the cyclone of 1896. Extensive planting is gradually restoring its original beauty. The lily pond near the central western entrance is very attractive. See also the formal garden near the shelter building. The small pond in the central eastern portion will be developed as a Japanese Garden when money is available. The lake is used for skating, and the summer concerts are very largely attended. Monuments of Washington and Benton have been erected here, the former by Houdin, the French sculptor, is especially fine. The Benton statue is the work of Miss Hosmer. The Park Avenue, Jefferson Avenue and Fourth Street cars run close to the park, or pass it.

Lucas Garden.

This beautiful formal garden of 1.09 acres, just across Locust Street from the Central Library building, was given to the City in 1857 by James H. Lucas in memory of J. B. C. Lucas. For many years this block, and the one on which the library building stands were the site of the Exposition Building, where many notable events took place. This building was torn down when the library was erected, and the northern block converted into a formal garden. In 1913 the

Public Library and Lucas Garden, 13th and Locust Streets.

fountain was erected at a cost of $4,500, the money being provided in the will of Margaret R. Kincaid, for this purpose. The Hodiamont cars pass the place, and the Olive Street cars are but a few yards distant. The garden is located between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, and faces St. Charles Street on the north, while the library and Locust Street bound it on the south.

Lyon Park.

This park was a gift from the United States Government in 1872 and is 10.92 acres in extent. It is bounded by Broadway, Second, Arsenal and Utah Streets. The Seventh Street and Broadway cars run past the place. It is a beautiful neighborhood park in front of the United States Arsenal. A statue of General Lyon by Mitchell is located about the center of the park.

Meramec Triangle.

This small triangular plot of ground 0.5 of an acre in extent opposite the Work House was turned over to the Department by the Street Department in 1910. Broadway cars pass by.

Mullanphy Square.

A children's playground, 1.92 acres in size, situated on Mullanphy Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, was acquired in 1909 from bond issue, at a cost of $45,366.41. It was used by 75,705 children in 1912-13. A comfort station, band stand and open air swimming pool are under construction at a cost of $36,600, and will be opened in the summer of 1914. Bellefontaine and Cherokee Street cars run within a short distance of it.

Municipal Bridge Playground.

A playground for children under the Municipal Bridge. An interesting adaptation of otherwise useless ground. Located at Third and Chouteau Avenue. Covers about two small city blocks. Fourth Street, Broadway and Seventh Street cars run to it, or are very close.

North Market Square.

This is a narrow parkway extending from Broadway to Fifteenth Street. Near Bellefontaine car line.

O'Fallon Park.

A beautiful park with interestingly varied scenery, extending over 158.32 acres, which was purchased in 1875 for $259,065.33. It is popular as a picnic ground. The lake is used for boating in the summer and skating in winter. The shelter building, which combines shelter, comfort station, refreshment rooms, children's dressing rooms and skating room, with the lake on one side and the wading pool on the other, has been called the ideal park building. There are ten tennis courts and five foot-ball and base-ball fields in the park. There is an interesting view of the Mississippi River from the hills in the northern part of the park. Bellefontaine, Broadway and Sarah Street cars run directly to the park. It is bounded by Broadway, Florissant and Adelaide Avenues and Bircher Street.

O'Fallon Park.

Penrose and Bircher Streets.

This park of 49.93 acres was purchased by the city in 1910 as a park of the Kingshighway system, at a cost of $163,127. The boulevard will run through the park. A part of the ground shaping was started in 1912, and will be completed whenever money is available therefor. It is located at about 5100 Penrose Street and bounded by Penrose and Bircher; Kingshighway passes about the center. The Bellefontaine cars are nearest to it.

Pine Street Playground.

A playground on the southeast corner of Twenty-third and Pine Streets. It was leased to the city by the late Geo. S. Myers in 1909 for five years at a nominal sum. It is used as a playground for colored children. Olive Street and Jefferson Avenue cars within one block. 11,554 children played here 1912-13.

Page Avenue Place.

This strip covers 0.96 acres, and was dedicated in 1903. A connecting parkway from Spring to Vandeventer Avenues;

then again from Pendleton to Taylor Avenues. The Page Avenue car is two blocks south. Taylor Avenue car crosses Page on Taylor Avenue.

Pontiac Square Playground.

This is a neighborhood park and playground consisting of an area of 1.93 acres, and was purchased in 1908 for $94,956.32. It is a center for a thickly settled district and was used by 137,472 children in 1912-13. The Cass Avenue and Cherokee Street cars are within one block; Broadway cars two blocks. It is located between Ninth Street, Ann Avenue, Tenth Street and Shenandoah Avenue. Cass Avenue and Cherokee Street cars run close by.

Reber Place.

Dedicated in 1910. This is a connecting parkway from Kingshighway to Hartford Street.

Riverside Park.

Covers 5.67 acres. Was purchased in 1906 for $110,422.50. This place is one of the southern terminals of Kingshighway, and the beginning of the proposed Riverside Drive. There is a beautiful view of the Mississippi River from the park. Broadway cars pass by.

Rock Springs Triangle.

This small triangle cover 0.10 acres, and is a grass plot at the intersection of Chouteau and Manchester Avenues and

Sarah Street. Sarah and Market Street cars; also Manchester Avenue cars pass here.

Rose Hill Place.

This small triangular planting space covers 0.22 acres. It was dedicated in 1904.

Sanitarium.

The grounds for this asylum for the insane comprise 36 acres and have been shaped, planted and cared for by the Park Department. This is reached by the Tower Grove Street cars.

Soulard Place Playground.

A largely used park and playground extending over 1.94 acres, bounded by Soulard, Seventh, Julia and Ninth Streets. It was purchased in 1909 for $170,680.00. With the public baths, public library branch, police station and public market it forms an attractive neighborhood center. The basement of the shelter buildings was built in 1913 and the buildings will be completed as soon as money is available. It was used by 152,469 children in 1912-1913. It is reached by the Cass Avenue and Cherokee Street cars.

South St. Louis Square.

Is a small neighborhood park, the gift of Carondelet in 1882. Covers 1.66 acres. It is located at Broadway and

Courtois Street. Broadway and Bellefontaine cars pass here.

St. Louis Place.

This is a long narrow park about one-fourth of a mile long and about 300 feet wide. It has been divided into different spaces by the cutting of streets through the 13.88 acres which were given to the city by Gov. John Miller and others.

Terminal Playground.

A small playground for colored children under the Terminal Bridge on Second Street near Plum Street. It has been loaned by the Terminal R. R. Co. for this purpose. It is one block from Fourth Street cars.

Utah Place.

This is a connecting parkway from Grand Avenue to Gustine Avenue, extending over 2.10 acres.

Warne Avenue Triangle.

A small triangle at intersection of Warne Avenue and Algernon Street.

Washington Square.

This plot located at Twelfth, Market, Thirteenth Streets and Clark Avenue, extends over six acres, and was formerly used as a park until the City Hall was located here. Later 7.45 acres additional were purchased and the Municipal Courts Building erected at a cost of $928,486.00 completing an attractive municipal group. Tower Grove, Bellefontaine, Laclede, Market and Manchester cars pass by.

A statue of General Grant, by Robert Bringhurst, and one of Laclede, by George Julian Zolnay, reminds us of two men to whom we owe gratitude, the former for battles fought and won for the nation, and the latter for founding "A settlement which may become one of the finest cities of America," St. Louis.

Yeatman Square Playground.

The 3.43 acres was purchased in 1906 for $40,000.00. It is one of the prettiest of the small parks. It was used by

49,848 children in 1912-13 as a playground. A combined shelter house and band stand has been built, paths and walks have been artistically arranged, and the general appearance is very attractive. Cass Avenue cars pass by.

Public Bath No. 1.

Is a public bath house containing 41 showers and one tub bath for men and 15 showers and 2 tubs for women. It is 36 x 132 feet in extent and was purchased August, 1905, at a cost of $23,700. No charge for baths. There is a rental charge of one cent for towels and one cent for purchase of soap. Per capita maintenance cost, including interest and depreciation, $0.032.

Located on Tenth Street, Carr and Biddle Streets and is reached by the Bellefontaine cars. The bath house is open in winter and late fall from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., and in summer from 7 a. m. till 11 p. m. Attendance 1912-13 was 353,200.

Public Bath No. 2.

Extends over 40 by 139 feet, (purchased August, 1905). Site and building cost $56,824.87; it was completed June, 1910. Contains 38 showers and 2 tubs for men and 38 showers and 2 tubs for women. The swimming pool within this bath house is 23 x 80 feet, and is open from May till October from 7 a. m. to 11 p. m., while the bath house is open in winter from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., and in summer from 7 a. m. to 11 p. m. No charge for baths. Soap is sold for 1 cent a cake and towels rented for 1 cent each. Attendance 1912-13 was 429,308. Seventh Street and Broadway cars are close by, 2 blocks.

Public Bath No. 3.

Located at Twenty-third and O'Fallon Streets. The ground was purchased in 1908 and building completed and opened November, 1913, at a cost of $31,989.00. It contains 43 showers and 2 tubs for men and 19 showers and 2 tubs for women. Also a comfort station. It is across the street from DeSoto Playground.

Mullanphy Swimming Pool.

A combined public comfort station, shelter building and swimming pool, located in Mullanphy Playground, will be completed about July 1st, 1914, at a cost of about $40,000.00. The pool is located in the southwestern part of the square near Eleventh and Mullanphy Streets, and there are accommodations for more than 200 people, the pool being 90 by 50 feet in extent. It will be open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Admission free.

DWIGHT F. DAVIS,
Park Commissioner.

UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY
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